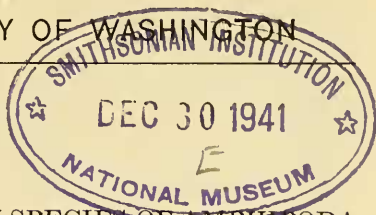


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTONA NEW GENUS AND A NEW SPECIES OF AMPHIPODA  
FROM THE PACIFIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.<sup>1</sup>

BY CLARENCE R. SHOEMAKER.

In 1851 F. Brandt described *Allorchestes ochotensis* from the Sea of Ochotsk, but he failed to notice or did not mention the very small inner ramus to the third uropods. As the possession of this inner ramus, combined with certain other characters, renders it unacceptable to any of the existing genera of the Talitridae, it becomes necessary to create a new genus, *Parallorchestes*, for its reception.

**Parallorchestes**, new genus.

Antenna 1 about two-thirds as long as antenna 2. Eye rather small, dark, nearly round, or slightly reniform. Mandible, molar prominent with long marginal seta on inner edge and a group of setae on front margin; cutting-edge well toothed; accessory plate double-edged and toothed; spine-row with two spines. Maxilla 1, inner plate slender and bearing two apical plumose setae; outer plate with nine serrate spine-teeth; palp not quite reaching to the base of the spine-teeth of outer plate, and consisting of what appears to be a short basal joint indistinctly separated from a long second joint; a longitudinal ridge bearing short marginal setae extending from near the base to about the middle of the inner surface of outer plate. Maxilla 2 normal. Maxillipeds, inner plate longer than outer plate and bearing three apical teeth; outer plate with closely set spines but no spine-teeth on inner margin. Lower lip with lateral lobes very short and lying parallel with the outer lobes.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate in male and female. Gnathopod 2 subchelate in male and female and larger than gnathopod 1; fifth joint narrowly produced between fourth and sixth joints. Uropod 3 short, inner ramus very small. Telson divided to its base. Coxal-gills simple.

Genotype, *Allorchestes ochotensis* Brandt.

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*Parallorchestes ochotensis* (Brandt).

*Allorchestes ochotensis* Brandt 1851, Middendorf, Reise Sibirien, vol. 21, p. 143, pl. 6, fig. 27 a-f.

This species extends from the Sea of Ochotsk through Bering Island, the Probilof Islands, the Aleutian Islands, and down the coast of Alaska, British Columbia, and the United States to southern California. In the northern part of its range, where it is said to reach a length of 29 mm., the uropods are armed with many small, closely-set spines and the telson bears several short spines on each lobe. As the species moves southward, it becomes smaller and there is a marked reduction in the number of spines on the uropods and telson. In the southern specimens there is a single spine standing upright on each lobe of the telson. As the transition from the northern to the southern form appears to be gradual, I have refrained from giving the latter a subspecific name.

In some of the northern specimens the two or three rear segments of the thorax and the segments of the abdomen are dorsally ridged and produced as shown in Brandt's figure, while in some this character is less pronounced and in others it is entirely lacking.

*Corophium stimpsoni*, new species.

On March 19, 1912, the Fisheries Steamer *Albatross* took specimens of an undescribed species of *Corophium* in shallow water on the western shore of San Francisco Bay between Point San Quentin and Raccoon Strait. On July 30, 1926, Mr. G. E. MacGinitie collected specimens of this species at Elkhorn Slough, near Pacific Grove, California, and recently very fine specimens were taken at Dillon Beach, Marin County, California, and sent by Dr. S. F. Light to the National Museum for identification. I am, therefore, taking the opportunity to describe this species which I designate *Corophium stimpsoni* in commemoration of William Stimpson, who did much valuable work on the crustacea of the west coast of North America.

*Male*.—Head, rostrum slightly produced and evenly rounding, not projecting beyond lateral lobes. Eye not discernible in preserved specimens. Antenna 1 reaching to distal end of fourth joint of antenna 2; first peduncular joint only moderately expanded above, a prominent forward- and downward-pointing tooth on inside surface near proximal end and no spines on lower margin; first joint a little longer than the second, which is about twice the length of the third; flagellum composed of ten or eleven joints and not as long as peduncle. Antenna 2 longer than the body; first joint of peduncle as long as the head; third joint nearly twice as long as first; fourth joint about twice as long as third, stout and bearing a prominent, curved forward-pointing tooth, above which is a small tooth, at the lower distal corner; fifth joint about two-thirds the length of the fourth, slightly produced at the lower distal margin, and bearing a tooth on the lower proximal margin; flagellum much shorter than the fifth peduncular joint and consisting of one long and one short joint; all joints bearing very few setae.

Gnathopod 1, palm very slightly oblique, convex and forming a broad,

rounding and somewhat produced angle with the hind margin of joint. Gnathopod 2, seventh joint bearing five or six very short teeth and a row of setae on inner margin.

Peraeopods 1 and 2, second and fourth joints moderately expanded; seventh joint as long as or longer than sixth. Peraeopods 3 and 4 normal. Peraeopod 5 reaching beyond uropod 1, second joint well expanded and fringed on rear margin with long plumose setae. Urosome segments free and uropods attached below. Uropods as figured by Sars<sup>2</sup> for *C. grossipes* (Linn.) (now *C. volutator* (Pallas)) but not quite so spinose. Length of male 5 mm. from rostrum to end of uropod 1.

*Female*.—Like the male except in the antennae. Antennae 1 about as long as antenna 2, first peduncular joint bearing a forward-pointing spine at lower distal corner; flagellum of about 10 joints. Antenna 2, third joint of peduncle with two forward-pointing spines on inner surface; fourth joint without the distal teeth of the male, but bearing a stout spine at the lower distal corner and another near the proximal end of the lower inner edge; fifth joint nearly as long as fourth and without teeth or produced corners; flagellum consisting of one long and one short joint as in male. Length about 6 mm. from rostrum to end of uropod 1.

*Type*.—A male specimen, U. S. Nat. Mus. no. 79381, taken at Dillon Beach, Marin County, California, in mud at boundary between beach and water on mud flats, at low tide, June 7, 1941.

This species bears a rather close superficial resemblance to *C. salmonis* Stimpson, but the tooth on the inner margin of the first joint of antenna 1 of the male and the absence of the dorsal expansion of this joint at once distinguish it from that species.

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<sup>2</sup>Crust. Norway, Vol. I, Amphipoda, 1895, p. 614, pl. 219.